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ANTARCTIC.—(1.) Entwicklung unserer kenntnis der Länder südlich von Amerika, 1873-1903. (2.) Victorialand nach den englischen Forschungen, 1902-4. *Pet. Mitt.* Vol. 50, No. 9. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Four small Mercator maps show the South Shetland Archipelago, Graham and other lands south of South America as they are represented on the maps of Dallmann (1873-74), Larsen (1893), the *Belgica* (1898), and Nordenskjöld (1902-3). Larsen's map showed an important advance, as he was the first to see the east coast of Graham Land, and found that it extended much further to the east than it had hitherto been tentatively represented. The *Belgica* expedition very largely changed the nomenclature of this region, the propriety of so doing being still questioned. It made few other changes on Larsen's map. According to Larsen, Trinity Island and Palmer and Louis Philippe Lands were independent islands, but Nordenskjöld established the fact that Louis Philippe is the northern part of Graham Land, and is much smaller than Larsen represented it. Two areas shown on Larsen's map as a part of it are represented by Nordenskjöld to be islands—Ross and Snow Hill. King Oskar Land retires to the west on the later map, and in front of it lies a broad, level ice-field. Trinity Island is greatly reduced in size, and a considerable number of islands disappear. Thus Nordenskjöld has fundamentally changed the earlier maps in many respects.

The map of Victoria Land, on a scale of 1:7,500,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch, shows the ship route of the British expedition in the first year, and the sledge routes in the first and second years of the expedition's sojourn there.

THE WORLD.—Verbreitung des Deutschthums auf der Erde. (Mercator Projection.) *Deutsche Erde*, Vol. 3, No. 5, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

Five tints and white are used to show the percentage of German inhabitants in the total population. Routes of the German steamship lines and ocean cables are indicated. The map calls to mind the book written by Dr. Wilhelm Stricker, and published in 1845, on the distribution of the German race over the earth. A comparison of the information then presented with that given in this map shows not only the importance of German migrations in recent decades, but also the growth of geographical knowledge and of technical ability to give it cartographic expression.

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## HUNGARIAN ACTIVITY IN GEOGRAPHY.

The excellent specimens of the Cartography and other geographical products of Hungary which Dr. Béla Erödi, president of the Hungarian Geographical Society, has presented to the American Geographical Society (*Bulletin*, pp. 630-631, Oct., 1904), are not the least among the evidences of large activity in this field which Hungary is now exhibiting. In his recent address before the Eighth International Congress on "Geographical Science in Hungary" Dr. Béla Erödi said that only recently has Hungary displayed any considerable methodical activity in the field of geographical science; but now scientific and intellectual societies have been founded, and, hand in hand with the state, are making great

efforts to supply the deficiencies of the past and compete with other states, which, by reason of their more favourable position, have been able to do more for the science.

Side by side the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian Geographical, the Royal Natural Science, Ethnographical and Geological Societies, as well as the Carpathian Associations, with their many branches, are displaying lively activity in promoting scientific work and making the science of geography popular. Since the restoration of the constitutional state of affairs (in 1867), the Hungarian Government has not shrunk from making sacrifices in furthering the rapid progress of the sciences. The Crown Prince Rudolph set a good example by putting himself at the head of the movement, and, supported by a host of distinguished collaborators, started the mighty work entitled "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy"—pictures and description.

The Ministry of Agriculture has furthered the geological and hydrographical study of the country and the interests of agriculture by the establishment of a Geological Institute, and the organization in the Ministry itself of an Hydrographical Department and the Meteorological Institute. The Ministry of Commerce regulated the Iron Gates of the Danube. The National Statistical Office, working under its jurisdiction, is an institution possessed of far-reaching apparatus, and is supported in its enormous work by the Statistical Office of the City of Budapest. The Royal Hungarian State Printing Office, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, has in the field of cartography produced many excellent works.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has regulated the teaching of geography in elementary, middle, and technical schools. At the University, candidates for posts as teachers may receive practical instruction in the Geographical Seminary. By helping candidates and teachers to make journeys abroad, and by arranging trips for purposes of study, the Ministry for Public Education has created a new and practical method of securing knowledge. To the moral and material support of the Ministry is due the foundation of the Hungarian Geographical Institute, which has all maps, atlases, globes, and other instruments used in teaching geography and history made at home, so rendering foreign articles entirely superfluous.

The Ethnographical Society, which is in connection with the National Museum, though of quite recent foundation, has been considerably enriched by the collection of exclusively Hungarian

learned works. Through the generosity of the Ministries of Public Education and Agriculture, the Balaton Committee of the Geographical Society has made researches and published a work of several volumes on Lake Balaton. Besides its other work, the Geographical Society is engaged in the publication of a large atlas and has founded the Geographical Library. In the popularization of science, much is due to the Urania Theatre of Sciences, which has been working for several years, and has produced more than one hundred geographical pieces dealing with the beauties of Hungary and of foreign countries. Among discoverers and explorers we find the names of Ladislaus Magyar, Count Maurice Benyovsky, Csoma Körösi, Xantus, Vambéry, Louis Biró, Aurelius Stein, Count Samuel Teleki, and the expeditions of Count Béla Féchenzi and Count Zichy, who, together with others whose names have not been mentioned, occupy an honourable place in the list of the distinguished servants of science.

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#### NOTES ON TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS IN ALASKA, 1904.

The rapid advance in the development of the mineral resources of Alaska has led to such a demand for geologic surveys of the mining districts that, for the present, the United States Geological Survey has been compelled to postpone further exploratory surveys. The work of the past season has, therefore, been rather in the nature of the extension and amplification of previous surveys than of the mapping of new areas. Three parties have carried on topographic surveys in Alaska: one in the Yukon-Tanana belt; one in the Kenai Peninsula; and the third in the Nome district of the Seward Peninsula. The surveys in the Tanana-Yukon region covered an area extending westward from the Fortymile Quadrangle to the special map of the Fairbanks and Birch Creek districts, made last year. These surveys covered an area of approximately 4,500 square miles, on a field scale of 1:180,000. The weather conditions were such that much time was lost, or a considerably larger area would probably have been mapped.

The party working in the Kenai Peninsula made a reconnaissance survey northward from Resurrection Bay, including the Sunrise placer district. This work, which is of the reconnaissance